THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9332. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1781.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors in July 1781, will be held at their Office on Monday the 9th at noon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

This Day is published,

By WILLIAM CREECH,

Price 7 s. 6 d. in boards,

THE EIGHTH AND LAST VOLUME OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR,

By the COUNT de BUFFON.

Translated into English

Illustrated with Three Hundred Copperplates.

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME.

A Dissertation on Mules—The Nomenclature of Apes—Natural History of the Orang-Outangs, or the Pongo and Jocko—Of the Pigmy—Of the Gibbon—Of the Magot—Of the Baboon—Of the Great Baboon—Of the Mandrill—Of the Ounnderou and the Lowando—Of the Maimon—Of the Macaque and the Egret—Of the Patas—Of the Malbrouck and Chinese Bonnet—Of the Mangabey—Of the Mona—Of the Callitrix—Of the Mustache—Of the Talapoin—Of the Douc—Of the Sapajous and Sagoins—Of the Ouarine and Alouate—Of the Coaita and Exquima—Of the Sajou—Of the Sai—Of the Saimiri—Of the Saki—Of the Tamarin—Of the Ouistiti—Of the Marikina—Of the Pinche—Of the Mico—Of the Polar Bear—Of the Cow of Tartary—Of the Baikal Hare—Of the Zisel—Of the Zemni—Of the Pouc—Of the Perouasca—Of the Souslik—Of the Gilded Mole—Of the White Water Rat—Of the Guinea Hog—Of the Cape de Verd Boar—Of the Mexican Wolf—Of the Alco—Of the Tayra—Of the Merian Opossum—Of the Akouchi—Of the Tucan—Of the Brasilian Shrew—Of the Rock Cavy—Of the Tapeti—Of the Crab-eater—Of an anonymous animal—Of the Madagascar Rat—Systematic Index—General Index.

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

THE STOCK OF

DRUMMOND,

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS AT WHITSUNDAY,

BEING WHAT REMAINED THEN ON HAND;

Which begin to be sold by public Auction, below Balfour's Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 5th of July next.

The sale will begin each day at twelve o'clock noon, and continue till three,—and from six to eight in the evening;—and at the same hours the succeeding days, till the whole are sold off.

The books in general are in excellent order, the greatest part of them new from the shop, many of them neatly bound, and may be seen at the Auction-room two days preceding the sale.

The whole will be sold without reserve, at the entries of the company.

Those who cannot attend the sale, will please send their orders to Messrs. GORDON and MURRAY's shop, Parliament-Square, (where Catalogues may be had), and they may depend upon a proper attention being paid to their interest.

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND FACULTIES.

BESIDES a Complete Collection of Modern Books, are included the entire library of a gentleman deceased, which will be sold for ready money only, at the prices affixed in the Catalogue, being much lower than usual.

Catalogues to be had *gratis* at the shop of ALEXANDER BROWN, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

Commissions from gentlemen in the country, who are pleased to send their orders, will be carefully attended to.

☞ An Apprentice wanted. Apply as above.

BELL-HANGING.

GEORGE TOUGH Bell-Hanger, in the Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of BELL-HANGING, both in town and country, in the neatest and most approved manner; and in order that his business may be the more extensively useful, he is determined to serve his employers upon the very easiest terms, and will uphold their bells, &c. for a year, without any additional expence.

GEORGE TOUGH returns his most sincere thanks to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their business, and begs the continuance thereof.

☞ He furnishes BELLS and BELL-TACKLING; repairs old ditto. Orders from the country carefully executed.

JAMES SPADIN Grocer,

First shop below the Middle Flesh-market Close head, Edinburgh,

HAS got home in the Edinburgh Smack, a Cargo of fine PIPPIN CYDER, at 7 s. per dozen, empty bottles returned; and PERRY, at 9 s. per doz. bottles returned:—India Soy, Cavice, New Florence Oil; with a fresh assortment of Goods of all kinds; Parmasan Cheese, 1 s. 6 d. per lib.—A cargo of fine Cumberland Hams; Flitches of Bacon; Pickled Tongues, and Mutton Hams.

At the above shop are sold all articles in the Grocery way, too tedious to mention.

Sugars, Teas, Wines, and Spirits, at the lowest prices.

N. B. Patent Blacking Cakes for shoes.

Commissions from the country carefully attended to.

By Order of the DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

IN the Petition and Complaint, at the instance of William Sprott Procurator-fiscal for the city of Edinburgh, against Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, Esq; Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, John Home of Ninewells, and other heritors in the new extended royalty:

Edinburgh June 14. 1781.

THE Dean of Guild and his Council, having returned the consideration of the petition, and having visited, and heard several of the heritors upon the spot, find that sundry parts of the pavement opposite to the properties of the defenders is broke, sunk, and otherwise damaged and in disrepair; therefore ORDAIN the whole defenders, betwixt and the tenth day of July next, to repair the same sufficiently: Find, that the pavement from the north corner of the lodging belonging to Mr Crosbie to the north corner of the lodging belonging to Mr Hamilton of Wishaw is not of a proper declivity, and is under the level of the pavement upon the south and north thereof, and in other respects broke and in disrepair; therefore, ordain the heritors of the lodgings opposite to the said pavement to renew and repair the same, and, in doing so, to raise it to the level of the pavement on the south and north thereof, with a gradual descent, betwixt and the foresaid date: And further, ordain the heritors of the lodgings on the west side of North St David's Street, from the corner of the Mews Lane leading to Thistle Court, north side, to repair and relay, upon a proper level, the pavement opposite their property, so far as it extends to the corner of Queen Street, and that betwixt and the foresaid date; with certification to the whole heritors concerned, who shall fail to implement this interlocutor, that warrant will be immediately granted to the Procurator Fiscal, to employ proper tradesmen to repair the pavement at their expence. And that all concerned may be duly certiorated, this interlocutor is appointed to be published three times successively in the Edinburgh news-papers.

JOHN GRIEVE, O. D. G.

ROBERTSON, Milliner,

PRINCE's STREET, EDINBURGH,

IS just returned from LONDON, and has brought down a good assortment of the NEW RIDING HATS, Feathers, &c. which she trims in the most fashionable manner.

From the opportunity of seeing the clothes for the Birth-Day, and those of several Ladies of fashion, she has collected every article of SUMMER-DRESS that is new and elegant in the MILLINERY Business:—GOWN TRIMMINGS, in particular, she can make, with the same materials, and *twenty per cent.* lower than done in London.

Has likewise got to hand, an excellent assortment of Muslins and Linnons, with great variety of Thread Edgings, and every other article in the HABERDASHERY Business, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The remaining Stock of Printed Linens, Cottons, and Muslins, selling off at prime cost, for ready money only.

The greatest Pennyworths at present in this City.

SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, HATS, &c.

For READY MONEY *only*;

Being the whole Stock of GOODS belonging to

JOHN LEIGHTON, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh:

CONSISTING of superfine Broad Cloths, Hunters Cloths, and Duffles; variety of fashionable Stuffs for vests and breeches; Hats; Bombazeens, Modes, Persians, Callimancoes, Lastings, Flannels, Shalloons, Corduroys; variety of black and coloured Silk Handkerchiefs; white and buff Quiltings; Velvets and Florentines, for vests and breeches, &c. &c.

☞ As the Goods must be sold off immediately, the whole will be sold greatly below prime cost; and the stock of real superfine Cloths will be sold at 14 s. per yard, for ready money; and to continue until all is sold off.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croscauseway,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

CLARK'S HOTEL,

CHESSELS'S BUILDINGS, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception of the NOBILITY and GENTRY.

The situation is airy, cheerful, and centrical between the great roads from England by the south and east, which terminate on the High Street. The apartments are elegant. The furniture neat, and entirely new.

As Mr CLARK is to carry on the business on an approved plan, he hopes to conduct it so as to merit the countenance of the Nobility and Gentry, by furnishing them with every kind of entertainment, in the genteelest manner, and of the best quality.

Mr CLARK's REPOSITORY STABLES are contiguous to the Hotel. They contain a great number of stalls for horses, shades and coach-houses for carriages, &c.; where may be had, on the shortest notice, coaches, post-chaises, and saddle-horses.

To the Creditors of DAVID CAMPBELL late Writer to the Signet.

THE TRUSTEES named by the Creditors of the said David Campbell being desirous to have his funds divided amongst his creditors as soon as possible, propose to denude of the trust in favour of one person residing in Edinburgh, to be named by the creditors; and some of the creditors have signified an inclination that an arbiter may be named to determine all differences that may arise among the creditors concerning the division. The creditors are therefore desired to meet by themselves or their agents properly authorised, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 9th July 1781, at twelve o'clock, to take these matters into their consideration.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, JUNE 20. 1781.

BY an act passed in the present Session of Parliament, it is enacted, "That every master or mistress, who, on the 21st day of May 1781, shall retain or employ any male servant in the capacity of *Maitre d' hotel*, House-steward, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Chamber, Valet de Chambre, Butler, Under Butler, Clerk of the Kitchen, Confectioner, Cook, House-porter, Footman, Running Footman, Coachman, Groom, Postilion, Stable-boy, and the respective helpers in the stables of such coachman, groom, or postilion, or in the capacity of a gardener, (not being a day-labourer) Park-keeper, Game keeper, Huntsman, or Whipper-in, respectively chargeable by an act made in the 17th year of the reign of his present Majesty, whether such servants shall then be retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities or in any other business jointly with one or more of the said capacities of a servant, shall, within forty days after the said 21st day of May 1781, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such Master or Mistress respectively shall then be resident, a correct list, signed by him or her, (or by his or her known steward or agent;) in which list shall be inserted or specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and Surname of each such servant, the office or capacity in or for which each servant is retained or employed; and, every such Master or Mistress shall respectively, at the time of delivering in such list, pay down the duties by the said act imposed for every male servant so retained and employed."

It is further enacted, "That from and after the said 21st day of May 1781, if any master or mistress shall, at any time, retain or employ any male servant in any of the capacities aforesaid, on whom respectively the duty of twenty-one shillings is imposed, and shall neglect to make out, sign, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, correct lists of the true number of male servants by him or her respectively retained or employed in manner and form, and within the times by the said act directed, and to make payment of the duty, or having delivered such lists, and made such payments, shall not renew such lists and payments yearly, he or she shall respectively forfeit and lose, for each offence, the sum of TWENTY POUNDS.

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, desirous of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties imposed by this act, do hereby give notice to all concerned, That, from and after the 1st day of July next, the Commissioners will be under the necessity of receiving information against such masters or mistresses, who, on or before that day, shall not have delivered in lists of, and made payment of the duties on such male servants as were employed and retained by them on the 21st day of May last, which lists must be delivered, and the duty paid, either at the Chief Office of Excise in EDINBURGH, or at the Excise-Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

From the London Papers, June 18.

Versailles, June 6. We shall have the happiness of seeing the Emperor here, but not until after his tour to the Low Countries. The Queen advances happily in her pregnancy, and is in perfect health.

Paris, June 9. A few days ago, 54 large brass cannon, and several mortars, were carried through the environs of this city, from Doway and other warlike towns. They are going to Brest, from whence, it is said, they are to be sent to the Dutch settlements in the East Indies.

The French merchants, whose principals have suffered by the conduct of Admiral Rodney at the taking of St Eustatia, have learned by the last ships arrived from Martinico, that M. de Bouillé had not only threatened to make reprisals, but also that the Count de Durat, Governor of Grenada, exasperated at the ill treatment all the merchants had met with at St Eustatia, had signified, that if, within a certain day, Rodney did not set at liberty the French, and restore them their effects, books, money, &c. he would immediately send him all the English settled in Grenada, stript to their shirts. The Admiral performed what was required of him; and we know that the Court of London has even given fresh orders to the English commanders, not to put themselves for the future in the predicament of receiving similar remonstrances from the governors of the French islands.

Amsterdam, June 11. They write from Ostend, that a ship from St Eustatia was arrived there, having on board 46 persons, merchants and commanders of Dutch ships, who have brought a confirmation, that the English had made an attack upon Curaçoa, but had been repulsed with the loss of two of their ships; adding that Admiral Hood was dead.

Nieuport, June 11. The Emperor arrived here this day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Ostend, June 11. The Emperor is expected here every moment.

LONDON.

The following very interesting and authentic intelligence was extracted from an original letter written by a person high in office at the Spanish Court, to another at Paris, dated Madrid, May 23. 1781. These accounts give a complete journal of the sailing of the Spanish fleet, and their return to the Havannah, together with the heavy losses they sustained from the time of their departure until they arrived at that port.

"We yesterday received dispatches from Lieutenant-General Don Solano, Commander in Chief at the Havannah, &c. by which we learn, that, on the 13th of February, he received his Majesty's private instructions, and immediately began to prepare the fleet for sea, which was ready by the 20th, although the San Louis, and two other ships of the line, were in dock.

"On the 23d, sailed with the following ships in two divisions, viz.

First Division.	*Guns.*	*Second Division.*	*Guns.*
El Gallardo,	70	El S. Fr. De Assiosa,	70
El Arrogante,	70	El San Augustino,	70
El Dragon,	64	El Francisco de Paulo,	70
El San Louis, (flag)	80	El Guerero,	70
El Velasco,	70	El San Nicolas, (flag)	80
El San Genaro,	70	El Astuto,	64
Frigates.		*Frigates.*	
San Cecilia,	34	St Maria,	26
El Orado,	32	St Matilda,	26

"Leaving Monsr. de Monteille to follow with the French squadron, he not being able as yet to repair the damages he sustained in a gale of wind, which lost him many lower masts, and could not easily be replaced.

"On the 24th, both squadrons joined, and in the night of the 25th it blew a sudden and most violent hurricane from N. N. E. to S. S. W. At 11 P. M. made the signal to bring to on the starboard tack.

"On the 26th, at 2 A. M. it blew, if possible, much harder, attended with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. At half past ditto, made the signal to wear and bring to upon the larboard tack; just after which the San Louis's main and main top-mast were shivered to pieces by lightning, and five men in the top struck dead.

"Signals of distress from many ships: The wind much abated, but the sea, thunder, &c. encreased. At 3, somewhat more moderate; at 5, quite so, and the sea much fallen; made signals to collect the scattered squadron. At half past 5, spoke the San Genaro, who informed us, that the Francisco de Assiosa, of 70 guns, sunk about midnight, not more than half a cable's length from her. Made signal for all Captains, received reports of damages, and laid by to repair.

Found the following Losses:

Foundered or Missing:

	El S. de Assiosa, 70	
Missing—Augustino,	70	and all their men supposed to be lost.
	El S. de Pablo, 70	
Missing—El Astuto,	64	

Lost their Masts:

El San Louis,	80	main mast.
El San Nicolas,	80	all three.
El Guerero,	70	fore mast.
St Maria,	26	all three.

"Thus disabled, we returned to the Havannah to refit, which is doing with the greatest dispatch, and the arrival of the four ships from Old Spain, with the store-ships, is a most happy and seasonable relief.

"By the returns and calculations, have lost, in a few hours, by divine will, 4 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 110 inferior officers, 1600 seamen, 440 soldiers.—Total, 2180.

"Yet hope the return of the Augustino and Astuto may put it in our power to reduce the number at least one half; and hope, indeed, is all that is left."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 19.

Admiralty Office, June 19. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Fanshaw, of the Egmont, to Mr Stephens, dated at Sea, the 31*ſt of laſt month.*

IN the courſe of our voyage from Jamaica the Endymion took the French ſhip le Marquis de la Fayette, —— Gallethea commander, 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns, (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of American Congreſs, and bound to Philadelphia, after a handſome running action of about two hours.

War-Office, June 19, 1781.

1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Colins is appointed to be Captain of a Company, vice James Stewart. Captain Kingſmill Evans to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Colins. Enſign Stanley George Heywood to be Lieutenant, vice Kingſmill Evans. Enſign Honourable John Leſlie to be Lieutenant, vice John Goodricke. John Cooke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peregrine Dealtry. George Briſtow, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Stanley George Heywood.

Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards, Enſign Charles Gould to be Lieutenant, vice —— Schutz. Enſign Honourable William Wyndham to be Lieutenant, vice William Maynard.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain Naſſau Thomas to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Hall. Enſign Hugh Sempil to be Lieutenant, vice Naſſau Thomas.

[The Gazette likewiſe contains a liſt of veſſels taken by his Majeſty's ſquadron under the command of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, down to the 16th of March laſt. They amount to 37; but as they have all already appeared in this paper, under the Lloyd's Liſt Intelligence, it would be unneceſſary here to repeat them.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *June* 19.

Yeſterday morning arrived at the Admiralty, Capt. Frederick, with diſpatches from Captain Fanſhaw, of the Egmont man of war, whom he left on the 3d inſt. 35 leagues to the weſtward of Tory iſland, going with the Jamaica convoy all well round the Mull of Scotland. Captain Fanſhaw diſpatched the Juno with the trade for Ireland. The ſhip taken by the convoy is the Marquis de Fayette; alſo recaptured the James and Rebecca, of Liverpool.

The Hector privateer of London, Captain Jeſperſon, arrived at Mahon the 21ſt ult. with a Spaniſh ſnow with wine, &c. an American veſſel with rice, &c. a Neapolitan ſhip with timber (on account of the king of Spain) and in company with the Hannah, carried in a Genoeſe ſnow, with 200 pipes of Brandy, Spaniſh property.

The Aurora, Brander, from Liſbon to London, with wine, &c. was taken the 4th inſt. eight leagues off the Lizard by the Joſephine French frigate of 32 guns, and carried into Havre de Grace; the Joſephine had twelve ranſomers on board taken in two days off Waterford, within a mile of the harbour.

The Toms privateer of Liverpool, in company with the Greyhound cutter, have taken and carried into Londonderry the Comteſſe de Maurepas privateer belonging to Boulogne, of 18 ſix-pounders.

The Lydia, Fell, of Liverpool, has taken and ſent for that port, a ſhip of 300 tons, from Piſcataqua to Teneriff, which is arrived at Londonderry.

The Stag, Grey, bound to Newfoundland, is returned to Pool, after being taken and plundered by the Pilgrim American privateer, of 18 nine-pounders, who gave the ſhip to the Captain to carry home his crew, and the crews of ſome others he had taken at the entrance of the Channel.

Portſmouth 15. Arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Canada, with her prize the Santa Leocadia, Spaniſh frigate, laſt from Ireland. Alſo arrived the Expedition Van Rotterdam Boyen, from Malaga, laſt from Falmouth, with wine, a prize to the Tartar privateer of Dover.

The Thetis, Montevirdo, a Tuſcan ſhip, from Leghorn to London, is with her cargo, condemned at Madrid.

Captain Klaas Stokemaker, from St Vincents, who was carried into St Euſtatia, left that place the 7th or 8th of April, with a paſs from Admiral Rodney, as a free ſhip.

The Truth and Juſtice, of Sandwich, Valders, is arrived at North Shields, after being taken and ranſomed for 200 guineas.

The Stag, Wilſon, on a cruize in the Weſt-Indies, the 14th of March, took a ſhip of 18 guns and 65 men, bound from Martinico to America, with dry goods, &c. valued at 12000 l. She was taken near Porto Rico, and proceeding with the Stag for Tortola, but the day following, the Licorne frigate gave them chace, which obliged them to part, and as the frigate was convoy to the fleet for Jamaica, it is ſuppoſed the prize is gone to that iſland; the Stag is arrived at St-Kitt's and fitting out for another cruize.

The Rodney, Steward, from Jamaica to London, foundered at ſea; the crew ſaved.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday, June* 18.

AS ſoon as the ordinary buſineſs was over, counſel were called to be heard on the ſecond reading of the Iſle of Man bill, or the bill for aſcertaining the rights of the Crown and the Duke of Athol reſpectively.

Mr Bearcroft was heard in behalf of the inhabitants of the iſland, on this ſpecific ground, that whatever the claims of the Crown and the Duke of Athol reſpectively might be, the inhabitants ſhould not be affected thereby.

A witneſs was called to the bar to prove what the underſtanding of the parties was in the year 1765, in the adminiſtration of Mr Grenville.

After ſeveral queſtions propounded to the witneſs by the Duke of Athol himſelf, and one or two from Lord Mansfield, a motion was made, that the further conſideration of the cauſe be deferred till Thurſday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, June* 18.

As ſoon as the Speaker had taken the chair, Captain *John Luttrell* repreſented ſeveral abuſes of the Poſt Office, reſpecting the delivery of letters to the members of that Houſe, and moved, that the ſame ſhould be referred to a Committee to examine and report their opinion thereon. The queſtion was put, and unanimouſly agreed to.

Lord *North* informed the Houſe, that as moſt of the ſufferers by the late rebellious inſurrection in the metropolis, and parts adjoining, had, in the courſe of law, recovered their property, he ſhould have no occaſion to trouble the Houſe on account of any of the ſufferers, except thoſe who had ſuſtained a loſs too inconſiderable for them to go to law about. His Lordſhip, therefore, meant to move, that a ſum of money ſhould be advanced in order to repair the injury of ſuch perſons, whoſe loſs ſhould not be found to exceed the ſum of one hundred pounds. Thoſe, the noble Lord obſerved, were a great number, as appeared by a liſt in the hands of a noble Lord (Lord Beauchamp) then near him, through the total amount of the damage their property had received, would come to no very great value. His Lordſhip then moved, that the ſum of 50001. ſhould be iſſued for the above purpoſe, and the ſame was unanimouſly agreed to.

Upon bringing up the report of the Eaſt India bill, Mr Huſſey withed that it might ſtand over to Wedneſday next, as the Company and the Public might probably, on that day, come to terms of accommodation; and, at any rate, he did not think a day or two could be any great object to the noble Lord. General Smith was of the ſame opinion.

Lord *North* thereupon roſe, and ſaid, that though he thought any propoſitions from the Company might as well ſerve on the third reading of the bill, he would not oppoſe the wiſhes of the honourable gentleman. The report was therefore adjourned till Thurſday next.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Ord in the chair, when Lord North ſtated the various ſums that had been granted in the courſe of the ſeſſion; and after going through different votes of ſupply, repreſented the Sinking Fund to have received an increaſe this year of 2,500,0001. and ſtated, that the following ſums had been voted for the ſervices of the preſent year:

For the navy, — —	L.	1,936,277	5 8
For the ordnance, including the land and ſea ſervice, and both the eſtimates, —		3,316,484	7 1
For the army, including ordinaries and extraordinaries, — —		7,815,540	11 3
For paying off Exchequer bills charged on the aid of the preſent year, —		3,400,000	0 0
For paying the Exchequer bills granted by a vote of credit, — —		1,000,000	0 0
For the civil eſtabliſhments of the plantations,		89,000	0 0
For miſcellaneous ſervices and deficiencies of former grants, in all, — —		1,288,790	16 0½
	L.	23,776,093	0 11½

Towards raiſing this ſupply, the Ways and Means already voted amounted to 21,423,651 l. 2s. 5 d. and there yet remained a good deal more to be voted, which he ſhould now propoſe. His Lordſhip then moved, as reſolutions, that the following ſums be appropriated to the ſervice of the year.

Surpluſſes ariſing out of the ſinking fund,	L.	1,742,912	2 2
Balance in the hands of the public accomptants, reported by the Commiſſioners of Accompts,		400,000	0 0
Ditto, not in the report, but audited, and paſſed, though not yet paid into the Exchequer,		29,701	17 9¾
Balance to be paid by the Eaſt India Company,		401,000	0 0
Sum ariſing from the ſale of ceded iſlands, French prizes, &c. — —		14,000	0 0
All theſe articles amounted together to	L.	2,588,613	19 11¾
Which, added to the former grants, would make the total of ways and means —		24,012,265	2 4¾
Now the ſupply, amounting to no more than		23,766,093	0 11½
There would ariſe, as a ſurplus of grants,	L.	246,172	1 5½

And this he thought would be no more than it would be prudent to retain in the Exchequer, as a fund to anſwer occaſional deficiencies.

After Lord North had concluded, his Lordſhip moved reſolutions agreeable to his ſeveral heads of ſupply, to which the Committee agreed.

The Houſe then reſumed itſelf, when Lord North ſtated, that ſeveral petitions, regarding the bounty given to ſeamen in the whale fiſhery had been preſented to the Houſe, and it was his wiſh that they ſhould have been taken into immediate conſideration; but the ſubject being far from a preſſing one, though of great conſequence, and the ſeaſon far advanced, he rather thought it would be better to poſtpone the matter till the beginning of the next ſeſſion.

Mr *Rawlinſon* wiſhed very much that the petitions ſhould be taken into conſideration this ſeſſion; but as the noble Lord was of opinion, that it would be neceſſary to produce witneſſes on the occaſion, he thought himſelf obliged to agree to the poſtponing of the matter till the next ſeſſion, when his worthy colleague and himſelf would, in the early part of it, take an opportunity of bringing it before the Houſe.

The Houſe broke up at a little paſt five, and adjourned till to-morrow.

From the London Papers, June 19.

Paris, June 7. Letters from Cadiz mention the freight of a great number of tranſports, made by order of the court, which were to take troops on board to the amount of ſix or eight thouſand men, without giving the leaſt hint of their deſtination. The court of Spain, it is true, obſerves a profound ſecrecy in regard to the laſt advices received by a packet-boat from Buenos-Ayres; but, according to many letters from Madrid, it has ſomehow tranſpired, that there has been an inſurrection at Buenos-Ayres, the conſequences of which were likely to prove fatal. It is ſaid to have been occaſioned by ſome new impoſts; and that the Governors of three different diſtricts, and ſeveral Corregidors, have been put to death by the populace. The court of Spain, moſt probably, will endeavour to ſtifle this rebellion before it ſpreads further into the interior parts of the country.

Paris, June 7. Yeſterday the Queen, who is advanced ſix months in her pregnancy, met with a ſad accident. Her Majeſty, in alighting from her carriage, fell on her knees; and though ſhe received no material hurt, the ſhock had ſuch an effect, that ſhe immediately fainted away. Her Majeſty had been bled twice; but we have the ſatisfaction to hear that it is the opinion of her phyſicians that this accident will not be attended with any bad conſequences.

Letters from Spain bring advice, that Don Miguel Gaſton has received orders to ſeparate with 20 ſhips of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, from the fleet under Don Cordova, and to proceed with that diviſion to join our fleet at Breſt. The two fleets, when united, will form an armament of about forty ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and other ſmaller veſſels.

By the laſt letters from Breſt we alſo learn, that all the ſhips ordered for ſea are in the road, and ready to ſail at an hour's notice. The fleet conſiſts of twenty-two ſhips of the line, and it is generally believed that Count de Guichen will have the command in chief.

LONDON.

This day the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion was given to 37 public and private bills. Among which were the following, viz. the Exchequer loan bill—a bill for raiſing a further ſum by Exchequer bills—the bill to prohibit certain abuſes and profanations on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday—the Commiſſioners of accounts bill—the Corn bill—Linen bill—Wincheſter election bill—Bowater's eſtate bill—the Smuggling bill—Greenwich hoſpital bill,—the bill relative to Cotton utenſils—that reſpecting the admeaſurement of Coals—the Stepney Court bill—Oxford paving—and the Beverly ſmall debts bill.

This morning arrived a mail from Liſbon, which was brought over in his Majeſty's packet-boat the Expedition, Capt. Dalhwood, in thirteen days to Falmouth.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived in town from Oſtend on Sunday evening at ſix o'clock. He got to Oſtend on Wedneſday laſt. Previous to his Royal Highneſs's arrival, the Emperor ordered a military guard to attend his landing, and he was received with all the honours due to a Prince of the blood royal of England. He was met by the Emperor in perſon at his palace, about twenty miles from Oſtend, who handed him out of his carriage, after which thoſe two Royal Perſonages had a conference alone for ſeven hours, no perſon being permitted to be preſent during the conference. The journey is ſuppoſed to have been of a political nature, and from the friendly meeting of thoſe two Princes, much good ſeems to be portended to this country, both in the political and commercial lines.

His Royal Highneſs was preſent at a review of the Emperor's troops on Friday morning laſt.

It is confidently reported, that the Emperor of Germany intended to make a viſit to England; but that, in conſequen of the Duke of Glouceſter's late rapid expedition to the Continent, that journey for the preſent has been deferred.

Earl Powis, and another young nobleman, will ſet out tomorrow morning for Bruſſels, to meet and accompany the Emperor round his circuit of the Netherlands.

The great event of opening again the port of Antwerp ſeems now upon its laſt ſtage of completion; the riſe of a new commercial and maritime power will take its origin from this intereſting circumſtance, and conſequently the declenſion and fall of the Batavian Republic.

The Emperor, while at Oſtend, called a committee of merchants together, among whom were Mr Romberg and Mr Herries, brother of Sir Robert Herries, and deſired their ſeparate opinions upon what could be propoſed for the general benefit of the commerce of the Low Countries.

Extract of a letter dated Oſtend, June 15, 1781.

"Our Emperor has been long expected here. He arrived laſt Monday evening, and departed again on Wedneſday afternoon at one o'clock. In three hours after arrived your Duke of Glouceſter, with Lord Malden, and two very old Colonels. The Duke ſlept at the Engliſh hotel that night, and yeſterday morning went to Bruges, to meet the Emperor, on his return from Blanckenburg; which, though now only a poor fiſhing town, he intends to make a convenient harbour. The Duke is juſt returned, and by his boat I embrace the opportunity of poſting you theſe lines.

"At half paſt eleven o'clock this day, our port was declared free—!!! To give you a deſcription of the joy in every countenance is impoſſible—It would beggar deſcription!—We ſhall have a general illumination this evening—our merchants will diſplay fire-works on the occaſion, as will our Conſul and many more. The Emperor is a great walker—he went ſeveral times on the key—viewed the baſon, &c. &c. then round the ramparts, &c.—and I was much pleaſed that we had two Engliſh frigates lying in the road, which ſaluted him twice each with every gun, while he ſtood and viewed them with much ſeeming pleaſure. He is to a degree affable—received various petitions from the hands of the meaneſt people. He went up to Sace, where a cutter ſaluted him with 20 guns and three cheers (in the old Engliſh ſtile) which ſo amazingly pleaſed him, that he gave 20 louis to the ſailors to drink his health. —We have nothing now but *Vive l'Empereur.*

The laſt Dutch mail hath announced, that the Colony of the Berbices hath ſurrendered to the Engliſh, on the ſame terms as thoſe of Demerary and Eſſequibo. From this acquiſition much profit may ariſe. It takes its name from the river Berbice, to the north weſt of the Colony of Surinam, in Guiana, in South America. As it is ſo near the line it is very fertile, eſpecially in ſugar canes; but they grow ſo luxuriantly, that, for the two firſt years after they are planted, no ſugar can be produced, as they are uſed entirely for the making of rum. The Colony is governed by Directors, choſen from among the Proprietors in Holland, who, in 1732, obtained a privilege from the States-General, to render the navagation to this Colony free, and alſo to levy certain duties, both on the inhabitants and the ſhips going out or in.

The Expedition, Davis, from St Auguſtine, is arrived at Portſmouth. She left that place the 24th of April, and brings advice, that two days before ſhe ſailed a ſchooner arrived from Penſacola, with an account of that place having been attacked on the 10th or 11th by about 600 Spaniards, who were repulſed.

The Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen which are daily expected home are ſaid to be the richeſt that ever came to Europe; as we have ſo many cruizers looking out for them, we hope to hear of their being ſoon brought into Engliſh ports.

Since the late engagement between Commodore Johnſtone and the French, many paſſengers on board the India ſhips, and officers in the Company's ſervice, have wrote home to inſure to the full amount of their property.

A letter from on board the Hinchinbroke Eaſt Indiaman, ſays, that Commodore Johnſtone has releaſed Captain Sutton from his arreſt, in conſequence of a proteſt preſented by the officers of the Iſis. The ſame letters ſay, that the French officers, when they captured the Hinchinbroke, behaved with very great indecency to the ladies who were paſſengers.

The Santa Lecadea, juſt arrived at Spithead, prize to the Canada, is one of the fineſt frigates ever built, being 146 feet long, and near 40 broad; her rate of ſailing, it is ſaid, is ſuperior to moſt ſhips, and the Canada would never have been able to overtake her, but by coming up with her in the night. The Spaniſh Captain's right arm is ſhot off above the elbow; he is a man of high quality, and the moſt expert officer in the ſervice.

Letters from Port au Prince, dated the 9th of April, inform us, that there are 18 ſhips from Curacoa in that port, but durſt not hoiſt ſail to go back again.

Advices from Curacoa of the 19th of March, inform us, that they are very buſy in putting that iſland into a good ſtate of defence.

By a perſon lately come in from the back ſettlements of New England, we learn, that Ethen Allen had laid up great ſtores of proviſions, which he means for the uſe of the Canadian army, which were expected to move as early as poſſible, aided by a formidable diverſion of ſavages. Others are of opinion, that as Congreſs have ſhewn lately ſome favour to Vermont and its claim, that Allen means to favour an expedition preparing in Maſſachuſetts.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 19.

"This day, as ſoon as the Houſe of Commons had tranſacted ſome private buſineſs, the Speaker read the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering, that in this critical juncture emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences, if proper means ſhould not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this Houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred, or to be incurred, on account of military or naval nance ſervice for the year 1781, and to take all ſuch meaſures as the exigency of affairs may require.

"Lord *North* moved, that the meſſage ſhould be referred to-morrow to the conſideration of the whole Houſe; and the ſame was agreed to.

"The order of the day being called for, the ſecond reading of the bill for the better regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, was moved for, when Mr *Dunning* roſe, and ſaid he ſhould firſt oppoſe the ſecond reading, and in caſe he failed in that, afterwards move, that the commitment of it ſhould be poſtponed for three months. The Honourable Gentleman went fully into the matter, and reſted his objection to the motion, on the known and unimpeached integrity of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the injuſtice of condemning the preſent ſyſtem of judicature on *ex parte* evidence, and the many abſurdities and improprieties of the bill brought in.

"Sir *Richard Sutton* ſupported the learned gentleman, and ſaid, the Judges of the Supreme Court had never exerciſed any authority over the real Zemindars of India, but a kind of Rajahs, who held their land, not by hereditary right, but through the means of the Company. The Honourable Baronet was of opinion, that the bill might be printed, and ſent to India; but that nothing ſhould be determined upon, until the Houſe ſhould be informed of what the Judges had to ſay in their defence.

"Mr *Burke* roſe in defence of the bill; and, after making ſeveral obſervations on the preſent Judicature of India, pledged himſelf to the Houſe, that when it came before a Committee, every part of it ſhould be made out in the cleareſt and moſt convincing manner. Till that time, he would defer going fully into the matter, and content himſelf with hoping that thoſe who had been concerned in bringing in the bill would be allowed a fair and candid hearing.

"Mr *Greaves* ſaid, he was of the Committee to whom the enquiry into the Supreme Court of Judicature had been referred, and that, though he had attended but twice, he had been very much diſpleaſed with their proceeding, as they did, upon *ex parte* evidence; and for his

part, he never could agree to the bill until the Judges had been heard in their defence.

" Gen. *Smith* vindicated the conduct of the Committee, and said, it would appear that they had done what was just and honourable.

" The motion was then put and agreed to; after which it was moved, that the bill should be committed on Friday; but Mr *Dunning* proposed, that it should be postponed for three months. Upon the question, however, being put, it was agreed, that the bill should be committed on Friday without a division.

" Mr *Alderman Sawbridge* then presented a petition against the Cocoa Nut and Chocolate bill, and the petitioners are to be heard against it by their Counsel on Thursday, when the bill will be reported.

" Sir *Grey Cooper* presented the Russian drug bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

" Mr *Ord* reported the resolutions from the Committee of Supply, which were read and agreed to.

" Mr *Ord* afterwards reported the resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means, which were read, agreed to, and a bill ordered in.

" Mr *Gilbert* reported from the Committee on the vagrant act several resolutions, which were read, and the report, upon motion, was ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

" The bill to prevent stealing of lead, &c. and the bill to prevent the stealing of copper, &c. were presented, and read a first time.

" The Plymouth dock bill was read a second time, and recommitted for Monday next.

" In a Committee on the Bank Charter Bill, went through the same; and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

" In a Committeee on the Hemp and Flax Bill, went through the same without amendment, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

" The Committee on the Land-tax Bill is adjourned for to-morrow.

" The order of the day being read for the House to go into a Committee, on the bill relative to the delay in issuing of Parliamentary writs, it was moved, " That the said Committee be adjourned for " three months," which, upon the question being put, was ordered accordingly.

" The Committees on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, the Marriage Bill, and the Land-tax Commissioners Bill, stand for to-morrow.

" The Almanack Bill stands committed for to-morrow in the House of Peers."

Extract of another Letter from London, June 19.

" This morning Captain Norton arrived at Lord George Germaine's office, with fresh dispatches and further particulars from General Lord Cornwallis, respecting his engagement with General Greene. The highest encomiums are passed upon the Guards, commanded by General O'Hara, who behaved with such gallantry as to march forward to attack the enemy at a great distance from the main body of the British troops, and whom they actually fought, themselves, for some time, till Lieut. O'Hara (who fell in the action) brought up two field pieces, and victory soon declared itself in favour of the English. Gen. Greene had upwards of 7000 effective men, and Lord Cornwallis only 4500. When Captain Norton left Guildford, Lord Cornwallis had the highest expectations of effectually subduing the rebels in the Carolinas.

" This morning arrived, to the great surprise of their friends, the Earl and Countess of Harrington from Jamaica, as none of the convoy brought word that they were well enough to take their passage home.

" Commodore Johnstone, on Monday the 23d of April, delivered a charge in writing to Captain Sutton, in order to bring him to a court-martial; and Captain Suiton desired three days to prepare his defence, which were allowed him. It was found, when that time elapsed, that the repairs of the fleet were in such forwardness, that they must have been ready to sail before the court-martial could probably be closed; and therefore it was resolved to postpone the trial till a better opportunity. And accordingly the fleet was actually ready to sail in two or three days after, and the signal for sailing was actually made on Sunday the 29th; but their being little wind, and the sea-breeze setting in to the road, prevented the merchant ships from getting out before the 2d of May.

" This morning died, Mr Alderman Hayley, one of the representatives of the city of London."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 42d regiment of foot, dated on board the Three Sisters transport, St Jago, Port Praya Bay, 25th April, to his father in Dundee.

" Commodore Johnstone arrived here the 10th inst. with the fleet under his command, to water and take in fresh provisions, with other necessaries for the sick. We have had the finest passage, so far, ever known by any seaman in the fleet, the wind always blowing in our stern. Nothing remarkable happened betwixt Britain and this; no ships appeared to intercept us, nor no misfortune. In short, every thing has a propitious appearance to bring on that day of glory and triumph, and conclude our expedition with honour to ourselves, our King, and country. Our troops in general are healthy; the fever has taken place on board no other ship but ours; six or seven have died since we left Spithead, owing to the climate, salt provisions, and not being accustomed to such long voyages. All the officers of our regiment, as well as myself, are in perfect health and high spirits.

" This island (St Jago) is inhabited by negroes of a very large size, about six feet high in general, the women of the same height, all proportionable and well made, —speak Portuguese.

" Eight days ago we were surprised by a large ship, a three decker, turning round the point which formed a bay in which our fleet lay at anchor (at eleven o'clock forenoon) followed by another equally large, which hoisted French colours, and fired amongst us without the least mercy. Immediately after, other three ships, all of the line, came in amongst us in the same manner. The French Admiral was the first who anchored along-side of the Monmouth, where he fired broadside after broadside for three quarters of an hour, when he was forced to cut his cables, and leave his anchors behind him. In a few minutes after, every mast was carried away by the board. In that condition he drove to sea, while we engaged the other four ships, and, after an hour and a quarter very smart firing, they were obliged to sheer off very much damaged.

" Our force was equal to theirs, or rather superior; but we were taken at every disadvantage. Our fleet was at anchor; most of our seamen on shore watering; the French ships under sail could rake us fore and aft, while our ships could not bear on them.

" Our Commodore behaved with unequalled spirit. Seeing his own ship could not bear on the enemy, he immediately left her, went on board the Hero, a 74, which was engaged, and took the command. General Meadows has thought proper to thank us for our behaviour on the occasion. There are only three of our men slightly wounded. Three officers of the 100th regiment, and two of the 93d regiment, are killed. In all, not above 40 are killed in the fleet. In the time of the engagement, the French cut out an East India ship, and carried her to sea with them; but she being a dull sailer, was retaken, with a number of Frenchmen on board her, who informed us there were about 400 killed on board the French Admiral, besides many more on board the other French ships. It is supposed the ship we dismasted was sunk at sea.

" We proceed on our voyage in a day or two, being obliged to stay some time to repair the damage done by the French. Our ship received very little hurt. The worst is a 36 pound shot betwixt wind and water, which is now repaired, and we are ready either for sea or another engagement. It is exceeding hot here. At twelve o'clock, could roast an egg in the sands."

Extract of a letter from Eyemouth, June 22.

" A very large lugger privateer appeared off our harbour this morning, and took and ransomed a small light sloop. The privateer is now standing for the Frith, and we suspect she may fall in with some vessels we see standing southward. If she takes any before the post leaves this place, we shall take notice at foot.

" *P. S.* The above-mentioned privateer is now seen plainly working at least sixteen oars, with a press of sail, in pursuit of a brig going to the Frith. She seems very long, and a great distance between her main and mizzen masts."

Extract of another letter from Eyemouth, June 22.

" If we are to get troops at all, we certainly should have them immediately. To-day, a lug-sail'd privateer appeared off here, and took a sloop, and stood away into the mouth of the Frith after some others, and a brig. She appears to be a very large one, and was seen to put out eight oars upon a side in chace of these vessels. When I got home from Edinburgh, I was told a frigate and two cutters were stationed off here: I hear nothing of the frigate; but the Captain of a sloop from Aberdeen with pantiles, says, that he saw two cutters off the May, which are supposed to be those appointed for our protection. By their being *both together there*, this privateer may do damage enough *here* in their absence. The town's people wish to get the soldiers here as soon as possible, for now is the season for privateering *upon coasts*; and if our quarters are to be beat up by these rascals, we may expect it now.—The town is all in an uproar about the privateer, and abusing the commanders of the small fleet appointed for protecting this coast.

" *P. S.* An express is sent to the Provost of Dunbar."

Married in Charlestown, South Carolina, 20th of March 1781, Lieutenant John M'Neall of the 9th regiment of foot, eldest son of Gordon M'Neall, Esq; Dublin; to Miss Blair Spence, eldest daughter of the deceast Mr William Spence of Edinburgh.

Last night was married, James Miller, Esq; late of Jamaica, to Miss Fordyce of St David's Street.

This morning, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's ships Egmont, Grafton, Trident, Bristol, and Endymion, having under their convoy the Jamaica fleet, which was ordered north about, as mentioned in our last. Those come up to the Roads consist of 41 sail of merchantmen, together with the French ship le Marquis de la Fayette, taken by the Endymion, as mentioned in the London Gazette, and the James and Rebecca of Liverpool, recaptured. We have not been able to procure a complete list of the merchantmen; but the following are of the number; viz. Kingston, Reid; Nelly, Macfarline; Nancy, Montgomery; British Queen, Hodge; Lady Juliana, Stevenson; Ashley, Cassells; Patty, Warren; Flora, Clogish; Jamaica Planter, Thomson; Marianne, Innes; Jane, Jones; Trelawning, Moore; Ordoff, Ward; Albion, Humphreys; ———, Morse; ———, Hawthorn; Lady's Adventure, Cooper; Linna, Hay; Modeste, Patison; Hannah, Burroughs; Old Harbour, Powell; Nottingham, Curtis.

The Suffolk man of war was left in the Orkneys, waiting for other ten sail, who were not able to keep up with the fleet just arrived.

There never was so large a fleet, either of men of war or merchantmen, in Leith Roads, at one time, as at present. They are supposed to consist of above 500 sail.

Near 3000 letters were delivered to-day, at the Post Office, from the Jamaica fleet.

The French prisoners, taken on board the Marquis de la Fayette, we are told, will be brought to town on Monday.

The Enterprize, Campbell, of Clyde, is arrived at Cork, on her way to Charlestown.

The Bird, M'Donald, and the Fanny, Campbell, from Clyde, are arrived at Jamaica.

Wednesday, John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, Advocate, was chosen, by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, one of the Clerks of that city, in place of Mr Archibald M'Gilchrist, deceased.

On Sunday last, John M'Lellan, who was condemned to be hanged at Glasgow on the 6th current, and was reprieved till the 27th, received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of serving in the army, or on board the navy, for life.

We hear from Bannockburn, that, on Tuesday last, a horse-race was run there. During the time of the race, a woman fell on the course, and one of the horses going over her, struck her on the head, and killed her on the spot.

About three weeks ago, the Collectors of Excise at Inverary and Campbeltown, with their officers, by particular information, seized, at the village of Tarbet, in Argyleshire, a number of small stills, with a quantity of low wines, &c.—That place has been, for some time past, remarkable for distilling of spirits, (in un-entered stills) and smuggling them into the low country, to the great detriment of the fair trader.

Yesterday the camp equipage was sent from the Castle to the camp near Dunbar.

A few days ago a large whale of the grampus kind, went on shore at Easington in the county of Durham; its length 18 yards, and breadth of the tail 7 yards; it became the property of Mr Lumberton, as Lord of the Manor.

We are informed that above 34 Jewish families have arrived from Gibraltar at Galloway in Ireland, and intend to take the benefit of the late act in favour of foreigners, and settle in that part of the kingdom.

St. JAGO, where Commodore Johnstone was attacked by the French squadron under Monsr Suffrein, is one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands; lies about 300 miles from Cape Verd on the coast of Africa. It belongs to the Portuguese, and abounds with great plenty of live cattle; European ships of all nations, going to the East-Indies, resort hither to take in fresh provisions and water. This island lies in the direct tract from Europe to the Cape of Good-Hope, distant from London 1400 miles, and from the Cape 700.

Extract of a letter from one of the hands of the Hawke letter of marque, Captain John Hastie, from Clyde, for Charlestown, dated Johnston, Bermudas, April 18. 1781.

" On the 13th inst. we discovered a brig, to which we gave chace, but lost sight of her in the night. Next morning our ship struck on a rock off this island. We hoisted a flag of distress, and fired several guns, as our situation was very dangerous, standing up to our middle in water, before any assistance came to us. We had thirty-nine men on board. Six left us with the small boat, and thirty of us were carried ashore by boats from the island. Three were drowned, viz. William King, boatswain, from Gourock, John M'Donald, from Campbeltown, and Allan Carswell, from Neilston."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AS it must give every lover of Caledonia much pleasure that a Society of Antiquarians is established in this country, so it should be the wish of every man, so far as he can, to contribute towards investigating the ancient state of this part of the island; and one may contribute, though in an inferior manner, by suggesting enquiries in the news-papers, which are ever open to ingenious correspondents.

An object of great curiosity is the *Picts*; a people who are said to have subsisted for a considerable period of time in Scotland, but as to whom we are very much in the dark.

In the first volume of *Archeologia*, being select communications by the Society of Antiquarians in London, there is a letter from Dr Walker minister of Moffat, in 1767, to the late Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Lyttleton's brother, in which he says, " Never surely was there a European nation so lost in " oblivion, or of which so few authentic traces remain even in " the country which they inhabited, insomuch, that one of our " best Scots Antiquaries, with whom I lately conversed, Lord " Auchinleck, one of the Judges, was plainly of your Lord- " ship's sentiments, in questioning if ever such people existed, " I mean, distinct from the British and Caledonians."

Dr Walker, in that letter, suggests several reasons why he himself rather inclines to think that the *Picts* were a separate people in this country. But, surely it is to be wished, that so curious a subject were investigated as much as possible; and it ought to be considered, that every revolving year is carrying us to a greater distance of time from the period during which they either did or did not exist as a separate people, so that the investigation is always growing more difficult.

I would hope then, that some of your correspondents will exercise their pens upon this subject, and furnish us with as much as they can, either from books, records, or probable conjecture.

PICTOPHILUS.

By order of the Governor and Directors of the Edinburgh Musical Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the said Society is to be held on Monday next, the 25th instant, at two o'clock afternoon, in St Cecilia's Hall, before which Meeting each Member will please pay his usual contribution of One Guinea and a Half into Thomas Sanderson, at his shop, Luckenbooths, the Collector, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society in terms of the constitution; and at this Meeting the Governors and Directors for the ensuing year are to be chosen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 17. Jean, Brown, from Lairne, with limestone.
19. Ceres, Boyle, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.
Annie, Hastie, from ditto, with ditto.
20. Excise cutter, Capt. Gillies, from a cruize.
21. John and Robert, Mains, from Kirkcudbright, with meal.

SAILED,

17. Charlotte, Dickson, for Kirkcudbright, with goods.
18. Sally, M'Gregor, for Belfast, with ditto.
Elly, Watson, for Dublin, with ditto.
Laurel, Lindsay, for Liverpool, with ditto.
Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto.
19. Betty, Lamont, for ditto, with ditto.
20. Bell, Boag, for Sligo, with ditto.
Peggy, Anderson, for Ireland, in ballast.
21. Duke of York, Muir, for Campbeltoun, in ballast.

JAMES SIMPSON,
STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
First Stair below the Exchange, EDINBURGH,

HAS brought from London, to be sold at reasonable prices, a good Assortment of

Stationary Wares, Books, Maps, and Prints,

VIZ.

WRITING PAPERS of every sort, by the best makers.
Copperplate and wrapping Papers.
Vellums and Parchments.
Mogul, Message and Waste Cards.
Pasteboards for binders, cloth pressers, and milliners.
Blue, green, pink, marble and embossed Paper.
Account-Books in various forms and bindings.
Dutch Quills and Pens.
Writing Stands of ebony or pewter.
Travelling Writing Cases.
Dutch Wax.
Fine and common Wafers.
Black, Red, and Indian Ink.
Black lead and Camel-hair Pencils.
Morocco Etwee and Letter-cases.
Atlases, Maps, Charts, & Globes.
Variety of Prints by the best engravers.
☞ All the New Prints from London as soon as published.
BOOKS in all languages & sciences.
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, all sizes, in variety of bindings.

WITH OTHER ARTICLES IN THE STATIONARY BRANCH.

Allowance made to Dealers, and discount for ready money.

WANTED, against Monday next, for a month,

APARTMENTS, with or without an area, in the city or suburbs, to contain from two to three hundred prisoners.

For particulars, apply to G. Middleton. Esq; agent for prisoners of war, at Mr Morrison's, hatter, Luckenbooths, betwixt and eight o'clock Monday morning.

R. BOW AND COMPANY,

At their Ware-room west side of Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

HAVE just got home, A Genteel and Fashionable assortment of HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY ARTICLES, with an Elegant Choice of Printed Cottons, Linens, and Muslins proper for the season; which are sold upon the most reasonable terms for ready money.

☞ Millinery Work done in the newest and neatest manner.

THOMSON and HERRIOT,
MILLINERS and HABERDASHERS,
Opposite Don's Close, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh,

TAKE this method to acquaint their Friends and the Public, That they have just got to hand, a large and very elegant Assortment of Millinery and Haberdashery Goods, entirely adapted for the season; amongst which there is the New RODNEY CLOAKS, Bonnets, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. which they are selling on the most reasonable terms.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Monday the 16th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The HOUSE in St ANDREW's SQUARE,

belonging to, and lately possessed by Mr CROSBIE.—The upset price to be 1300 l.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 27th June 1781 at six o'clock in the evening, at the stables of Matthew Baillie in the Grass-market,

Two very fine young BLACK HORSES,

rising four years old, fit for carriage or draught; one of them out of a remarkable saddle mare. Also, a HORSE, nine years old, fit for road or draught.

The horses to be seen at the stable any time the day of sale.